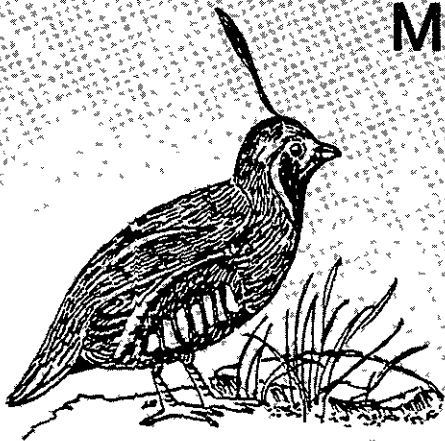


Management Areas



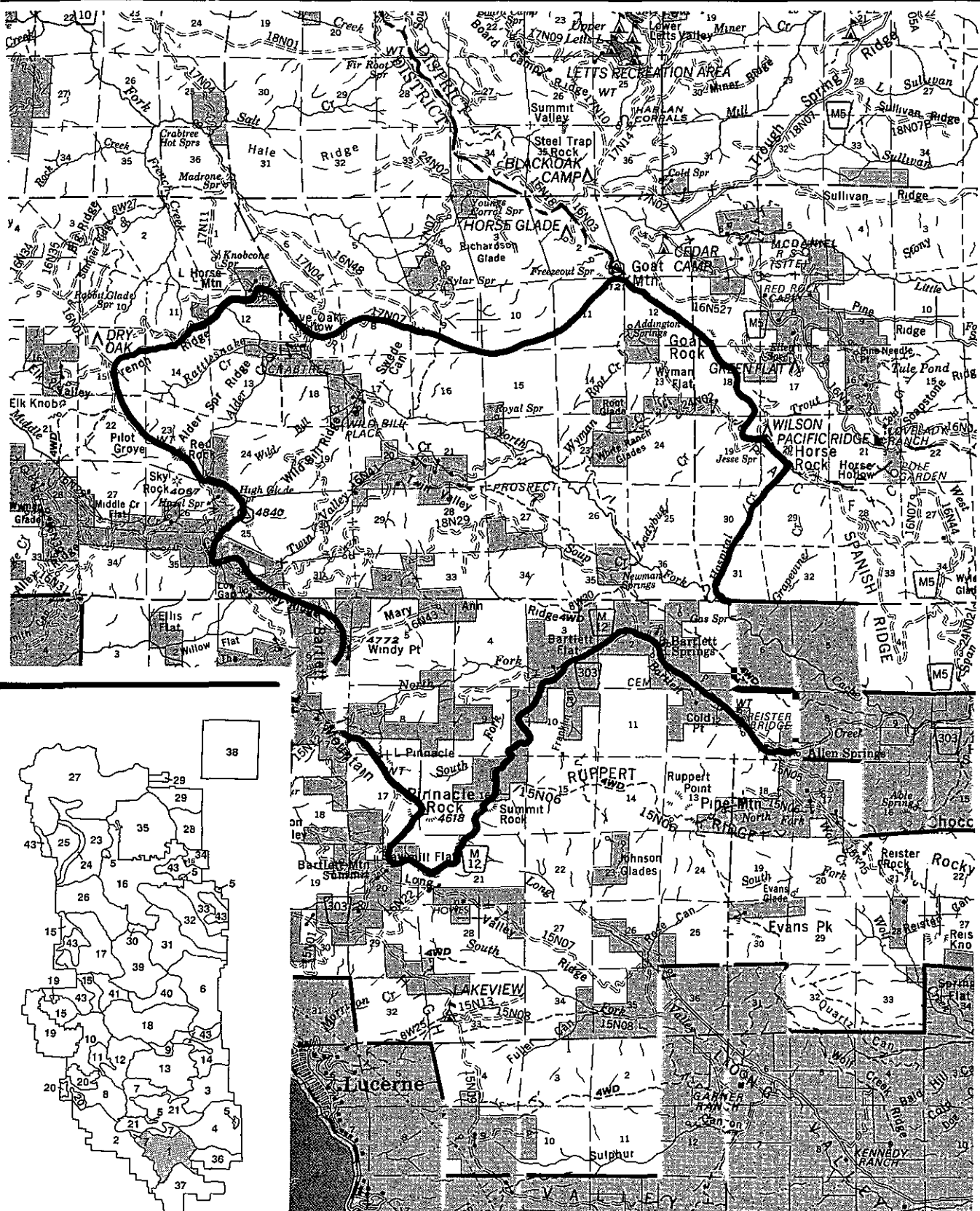
SUPPLEMENTAL MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

To facilitate Forest Plan implementation and monitoring, the Mendocino National Forest has been divided into 41 geographic subdivisions called Management Areas. These areas were defined by administrative boundaries (Ranger District, Wilderness, etc.), watershed boundaries, special areas (recreation areas, etc.), and finally by aggregation of similar inventory boundaries.

Except for those areas which are dedicated to a single purpose, such as Research Natural Areas, management consists of two or more management prescriptions per area. These prescriptions in themselves consist of two or more compatible resource activities.

The following management direction is specific to each management area and includes a description of the area, management prescriptions, and supplementary management area direction and associated standards and guidelines. The Forest-wide standards and guidelines (beginning on page IV-16 of this chapter) and narrative descriptions of allocated management prescriptions are also a part of the direction for each of the management areas described on the following pages. It should be noted that certain prescriptions, such as Timber Modified (for streamside management zones), will be applied to all appropriate locations within the management area, whether or not the locations are inventoried and shown on the Plan Maps. In cases of discrepancies, standards and guidelines will take precedence over mapped allocations or approximate acreage allocations shown for each management area.

Bartlett



MANAGEMENT AREA #1

BARTLETT

Total Acres 29,578
NF Acres 22,430

The Bartlett Management Area extends south from French Ridge to Bartlett Creek and east to the Upper Lake District boundary. All of the management area lies within Lake County.

The terrain is moderately steep and rugged. Elevations range from 1,400 feet to 4,800 feet. The area is bisected and drained by the North Fork Cache Creek and the North and South Forks of Bartlett Creek which drain into Indian Valley Reservoir. The soils are moderately erodible, moderately productive, and have a moderate risk of landslides on steeper slopes. The vegetation consists primarily of chamise and chaparral on the south slopes, with stands of timber along the ridgetops and north slopes. The area contains 1,952 acres of suitable timberland.

The area has had a history of large fires, but the frequency of fire occurrence is low. In 1989 the Valley Fire burned 585 acres in the vicinity of Twin Valleys.

The Bartlett area provides habitat for several important wildlife species including northern spotted owl, mountain lion, goshawk, and prairie falcon. The area contains a potential peregrine falcon nest site. Potential foraging habitat for bald eagle is located along the North Fork of Cache Creek and North Fork Bartlett Creek. The North Fork of Cache Creek and Twin Valley Creek contain good populations of resident rainbow trout. The access to most of these creeks is difficult and the fishing pressure is very light. These streams also provide important amphibian and reptile habitat.

No sensitive plant species are known to occur within this management area. However, lower elevations contain chaparral habitat that may be favorable for Brodiaea coronaria ssp. rosea, Antirrhinum subcordatum, and Eriastrum brandegeae. Higher elevations have habitat that could support Epilobium nivium.

The primary recreational use for the area is hunting and OHV use. No developed campgrounds exist in this area, however, opportunities exist for OHV trail and staging area developments. One of the primary access routes into the Indian Valley Reservoir is county road 303 along the south boundary of the management area. Some of the springs supplying Bartlett Springs mineral water are located on private land near the county road.

Approximately 80% of the forested land has been accessed and harvested. This area includes portions of the Middle Creek grazing allotment which is currently active, and the Cache Creek grazing allotment which is currently vacant. The management area lies within the boundaries of the Indian Valley Coordinated Resource Plan and is under a rotational prescribed burning program. All water flowing from and through the area is used for irrigation.

This area contains many parcels of private ownership.

MANAGEMENT AREA #1

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

<u>Management Prescription</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Wildlife Emphasis	3,313
Chaparral Management	4,721
Minimal Management	12,344
Late Successional Reserve *	100
Timber Modified	1,952
* Estimated Unmapped LSR	

Management Direction

Complete an inventory of non-system OHV trails and roads. Evaluate the need and suitability of these roads and trails and either rehabilitate and add to the system, close, or obliterate them.

Evaluate OHV development opportunities related to the established OHV Corridor between Middle Creek Campground, Digger Pine Campground, and Davis Flat

Identify opportunities to minimize conflicts between OHV use and private landowners and incorporate them in the revision of the Forest OHV Plan.

Schedule OHV events in Goat Rock key summer deer range to avoid the spring reproductive period and early summer recovery and growth period of deer.

Evaluate activities within the vicinity of Bartlett Springs for their potential to affect the flow characteristics or the quality of the mineral waters at the Bartlett springs. Where the potential for adverse affects is identified, develop appropriate mitigation through the environmental analysis process, on a project by project basis.

Acquire isolated private parcels of land as opportunities arise

Key Wildlife Habitat

<u>Species</u>	<u>Description</u>
Bald Eagle	Potential Foraging Habitat
Northern Spotted Owl	Dispersal habitat
Goshawk	Dispersal habitat
Deer	Portions of Middle Creek and Hale Ridge key winter ranges
	Portion of Goat Rock key summer range
Peregrine Falcon	Potential nest site

MANAGEMENT AREA #1

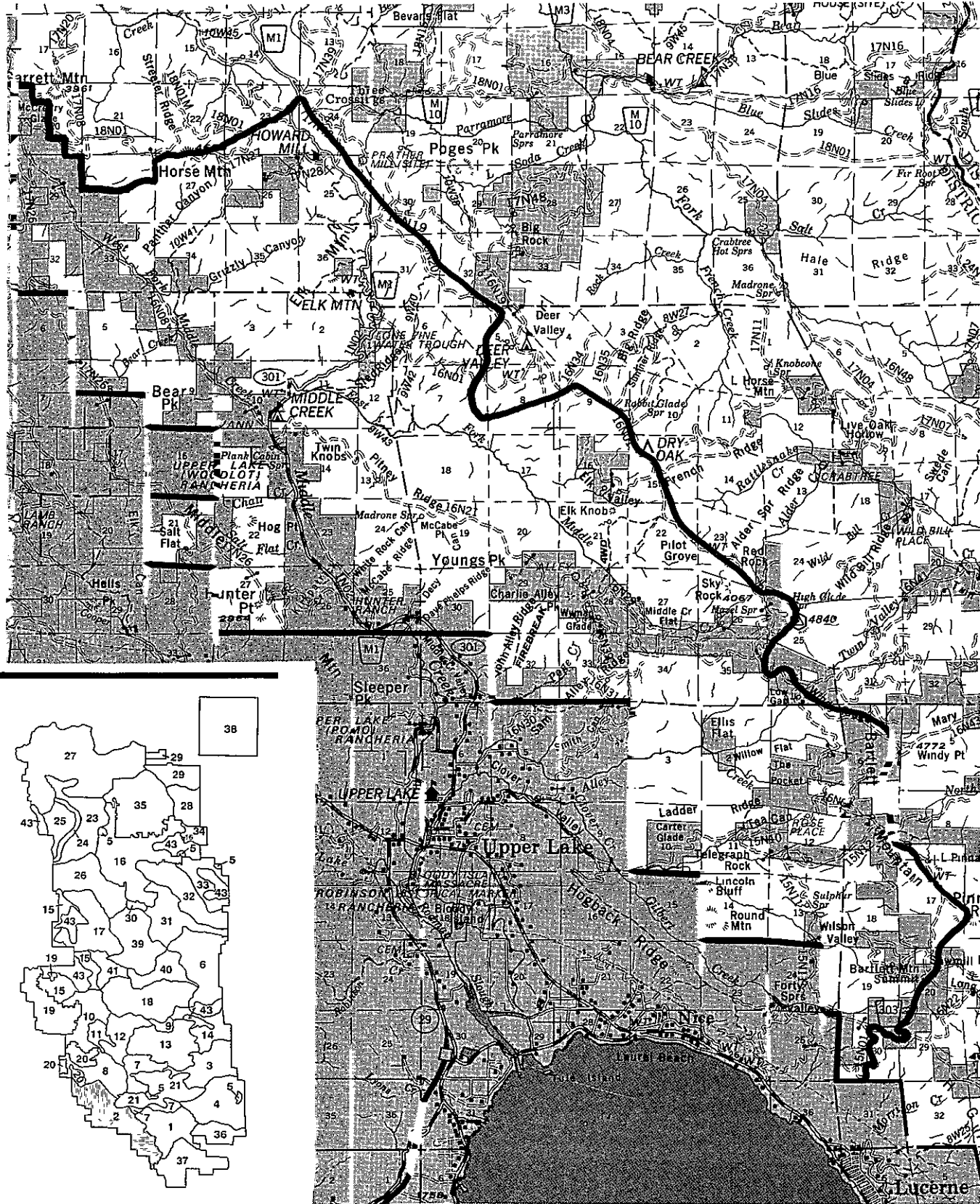
Diversity Seral Stage Goals*

<u>Vegetation Type</u>	<u>Minimum Acreage Goals</u>
Hardwood	171
Chaparral	378
Mixed Conifer	365

* Minimum acreage for each seral stage within type.

MANAGEMENT AREA #2

Middle Creek



MANAGEMENT AREA #2

MIDDLE CREEK

Total Acres 41,151
NF Acres 28,291

The Middle Creek Management Area extends south from Horse Mountain to Bartlett Mountain and the Bartlett Mountain Road. All of the management area lies within the County of Lake.

The terrain is moderately steep and rugged. Elevations range from 1,300 feet to 4,800 feet. The area is drained by the East and West Forks of Middle Creek and Gilbert Creek. All combine and flow into Clear Lake just south of the community of Upper Lake. Soils are moderately to highly erodible. The risk of landslides is moderate, with some slides existing on steeper slopes. Soil productivity is moderate. The vegetation consists primarily of chamise and chaparral with scattered stands of timber on the north slopes and ridgetops. The area contains 1,515 acres of suitable timberland.

The Middle Creek Management Area contains habitat for northern spotted owl and goshawk. The Middle Creek area provides habitat for mountain lions and serves as a winter and summer range for deer. The East Fork of Middle Creek contains a good population of resident rainbow trout. The access is difficult and the fishing pressure is very light. Much of this management area is steep and most streams are intermittent.

No sensitive plant species are known to occur within this management area. However, the area does contain conditions favorable for Eriastrum brandegeae and Antirrhinum subcordatum.

The area has experienced numerous wildfires over the past 40 years. Most fires start in lower elevation chaparral stands, with the threat of uphill runs into timber stands. The north portion of the area, in the vicinity of Horse Mountain and Howard Mill, burned in the 1966 Round Fire. Salvage logging was completed and extensive plantations were established which are now 10-20 years old. Little vegetative management to protect the plantations from wildfire has been accomplished to date.

The primary recreational uses of the area are motorcycle riding, hunting, and hang-gliding. Middle Creek Campground lies within this management area, with use primarily in the winter by motorcycle riders and their families. Middle Creek Campground is a staging area for an established segment of the state-wide OHV Corridor. There is a significant number of miles of trails within the Middle Creek Management Area. Most users of the trail system for the southern end of the Upper Lake District travel through this management area as they travel to the rest of the district. An annual OHV enduro has historically run in the area using Middle Creek Campground as the start/finish area. Numerous non-system OHV trails and four-wheel-drive roads are present in this area.

Approximately 80% of the timbered land is accessed. Numerous grazing allotments are currently active in this area. A portion of the management area is covered under the Pitney-Bartlett Coordinated Resource Plan (CRP) and is under a rotational prescribed burning program. The areas not covered by a CRP are covered by Forest Service prescribed burning plans. Water flowing from and through the area enters Clear Lake and is used for irrigation or domestic water supplies.

This area contains many parcels of private land in small ownerships. The Forest Service does not have rights-of-way on some roads, and portions of National Forest land have no current means of access.

MANAGEMENT AREA #2

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

<u>Management Prescription</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Wildlife Emphasis	4,325
Chaparral Management	7,177
Minimal Management	15,174
Late Successional Reserve *	100
Timber Modified	1,515

* Estimated Unmapped LSR

Management Direction

Continue to emphasize OHV recreation use of the area. Increase emphasis on maintenance of existing trails. Complete the inventory of nonsystem roads and trails. Evaluate the need and suitability of these roads and trails and either close, obliterate or rehabilitate them and add them to the system. Evaluate the need for additions to the OHV trail system and construct additional trails as needed. Develop loop trails that are tied to the Corridor trail where opportunity exists.

Identify opportunities to minimize conflicts between OHV use and private landowners and incorporate them in the revision of the Forest OHV Plan.

Designate trails in the Forest OHV Plan in such a way that OHV use is directed away from wet meadows, streambeds, and other sensitive areas.

Emphasize fuels treatment within and adjacent to plantations as a means to provide protection for plantations from wildfire.

Work to consolidate land ownership east of the Elk Mountain County Road. Consider the lands west of Middle Creek and south of the West Fork of Middle Creek as an exchange base for beneficial exchanges on the Forest.

Acquire public access to larger blocks of National Forest land east of Middle Creek.

MANAGEMENT AREA #2

Key Wildlife Habitat

<u>Species</u>	<u>Description</u>
Northern Spotted Owl	Dispersal habitat
Goshawk	Dispersal habitat
Deer	Portion of Middle Creek key winter range

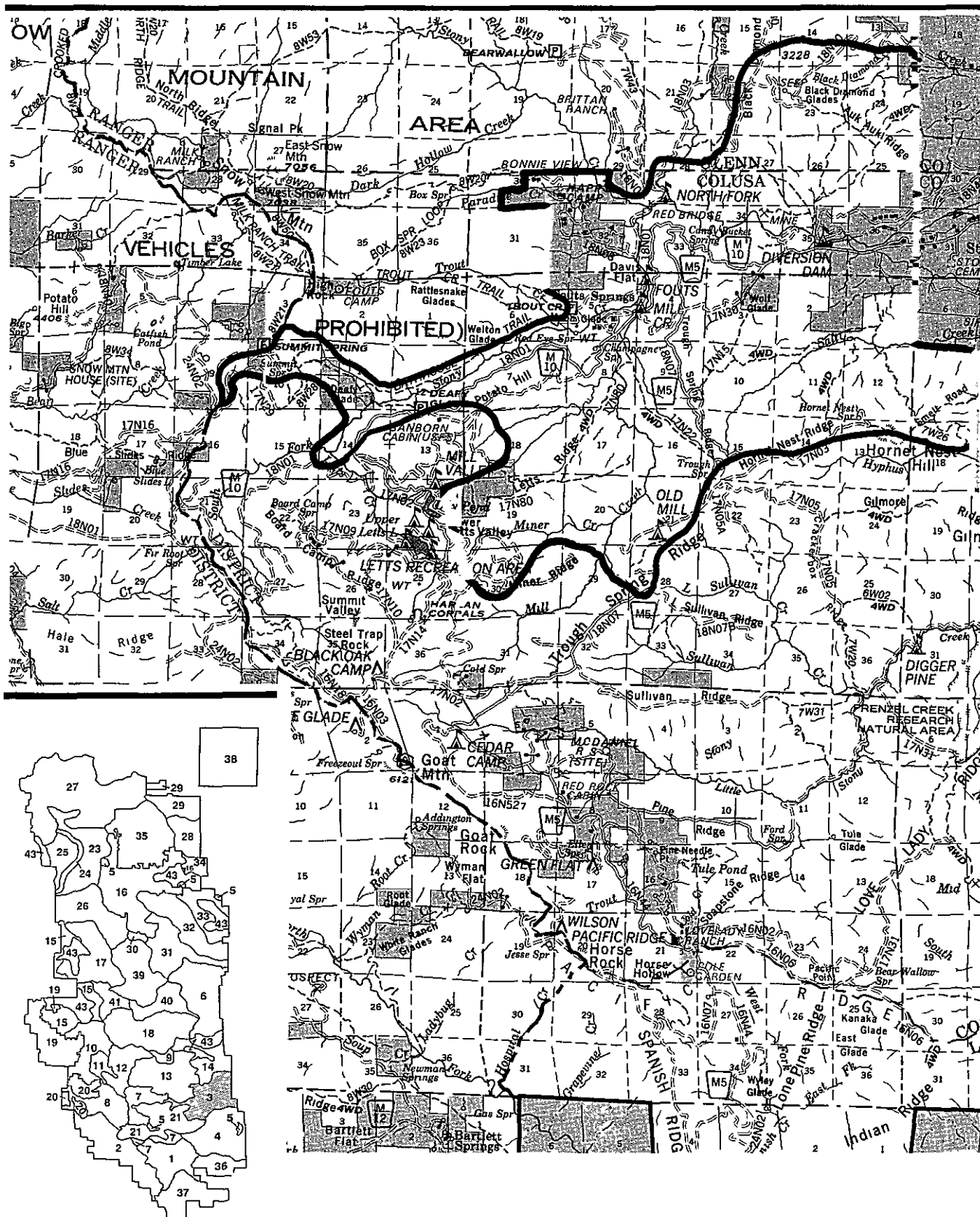
Diversity Seral Stage Goals*

<u>Vegetation Type</u>	<u>Minimum Acreage Goals</u>
Hardwood	241
Chaparral	574
Mixed Conifer	393

* Minimum acreage for each seral stage within type.

MANAGEMENT AREA #3

Fouts/Summit Springs



MANAGEMENT AREA #3

FOUTS/SUMMIT SPRINGS

Total Acres 22,877
NF Acres 19,756

This area extends south from Black Diamond Ridge to Hornet Nest Ridge, and west from the Forest boundary to Mill Valley below Snow Mountain Wilderness. This area lies mainly in Colusa County with a small portion in Glenn County

The area ranges in elevation from 1,300 feet near its eastern boundary to over 5,200 feet at Summit Springs. Mixed conifer is the predominant vegetative type at the higher elevations, except in the northeastern portion where chaparral is abundant. Soils at the higher elevations are generally shallow, rocky, and fragile. Soil stability ranges from moderate to poor. The area contains 870 acres of suitable timberland.

This area provides habitat for deer, bald eagle, California thrasher, mountain lion, northern spotted owl, and goshawk. This area contains foraging habitat for bald eagle, and bald eagles have been sighted at Deafy Glade. A potential peregrine falcon nest site is also located within this management area. A portion of the key summer range for deer in the vicinity of Wolf Glade is closed to OHV use to minimize disturbance

A small parcel of critical habitat for the northern spotted owl is located in the western portion of the management area

Both native resident and hatchery raised trout are found in Stony Creek. There is excellent resident trout fishing in both branches of Stony Creek. Special wild trout regulations aimed at retaining a high quality fishery are in effect for certain parts of the creek. The State Fish and Game Department has a long-standing program of planting catchable hatchery raised trout in the area of Red Bridge.

The sensitive plant species Antirrhinum subcordatum, Epilobium nivium, Eriastrum brandegeae and Hesperolinon drymarioides have been recorded within this area. This area may also contain potential habitat for Fritillaria pluriflora

This area is located within a high fire hazard area. Continuous fuelbeds of chaparral exist, with a potential for large fires.

Moderate to heavy recreation use occurs mainly in the form of camping, hunting, fishing, and OHV use. Several developed campgrounds are located within this management area and are usually filled to capacity during deer hunting season. Hunting pressure is heavy from early August to November along the Fouts Springs Road (18N01), which forms the administrative boundary between early and late season deer hunts. Stream fishing access at the upper elevations is marginal due to the brush-covered, narrow canyons. Depending on season, OHV use ranges from moderate to heavy. Special recreation events (enduros) are also a seasonal activity and an integral part of OHV management in this area. Winter and spring OHV activities center around developed campgrounds in this area and at dispersed loading/unloading areas.

The Fouts Springs Boys Ranch lies within this management area. This facility is a combination minimum-security Vocational Boys Camp and California Youth Authority Camp operated under special use permit by Solano and Colusa Counties

This management area is within the Upper Stony Creek Watershed Improvement Project (PL566), and water quality is emphasized due to downstream uses and needs. Uses of water from this area are

MANAGEMENT AREA #3

adjudicated by the Angle Decree, however, existing water rights are adequate for current and anticipated needs. Mill Creek and the South Fork of Stony Creek supply water to Stony Creek, some of which is diverted into East Park Reservoir, while the rest flows into Stony Gorge Reservoir.

Approximately 80% of the forested land is accessed by the existing transportation system. This management area includes three grazing allotments. Private land, as well as private cabins with year-long occupancy, are interspersed with National Forest lands throughout this management area

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

<u>Management Prescription</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Wildlife Emphasis	3,480
Chaparral Management	7,298
Minimal Management	7,533
Recreation Area	475
Late Successional Reserve *	100
Timber Modified	870

* Estimated Unmapped LSR

Management Direction

Limit further development of OHV opportunities to short, lateral trails that tie to the state-wide OHV Corridor between Davis Flat, Digger Pine, and Middle Creek. Plan development and management to lessen or maintain visual and sound impacts on Snow Mountain Wilderness and to encourage dispersement of use toward Management Area #4.

Direct OHV use away from wet meadows and glades through appropriate trail designations in the Forest OHV Plan.

Prohibit off-highway-vehicle use in the area around the private summer home cabins at Bonnie View and Happy Camp.

Continue spring and early summer closure of the Auk Auk and Black Diamond OHV trails to minimize disturbance to deer fawning and quail nesting. Defer further development of OHV trails in the Wolf Glade area to minimize disturbance to deer fawning

Analyze area for additional water developments for big game, avoiding areas which would conflict with existing recreational uses.

MANAGEMENT AREA #3

Management Direction (Cont'd)

Emphasize completion of the watershed improvement projects in the Upper Stony Creek watershed.

Analyze the feasibility of a water based recreation development at Mill Valley.

Continue the prescribed burning program for hazard reduction around private land holdings.

Provide trail access for anglers.

Pursue acquisition of private land around Deafy Glade for access to Snow Mountain Wilderness.

Pursue improvement of road 18N01 from the Forest boundary to Letts Lake.

Limit developments associated with the Fouts Boys Ranch to the existing permit area. Design and locate all developments to avoid conflict with the use of the surrounding National Forest lands. Continue the special use permit for Fouts Boys Ranch unless it is determined that a higher public need exists for the site.

Key Wildlife Habitat

<u>Species</u>	<u>Description</u>
Northern Spotted Owl	Dispersal habitat Critical habitat
Goshawk	Dispersal habitat
Deer	Portion of Britton Ranch key winter range and Snow Mountain key summer range
Bald Eagle	Foraging habitat
Peregrine Falcon	Potential nest site

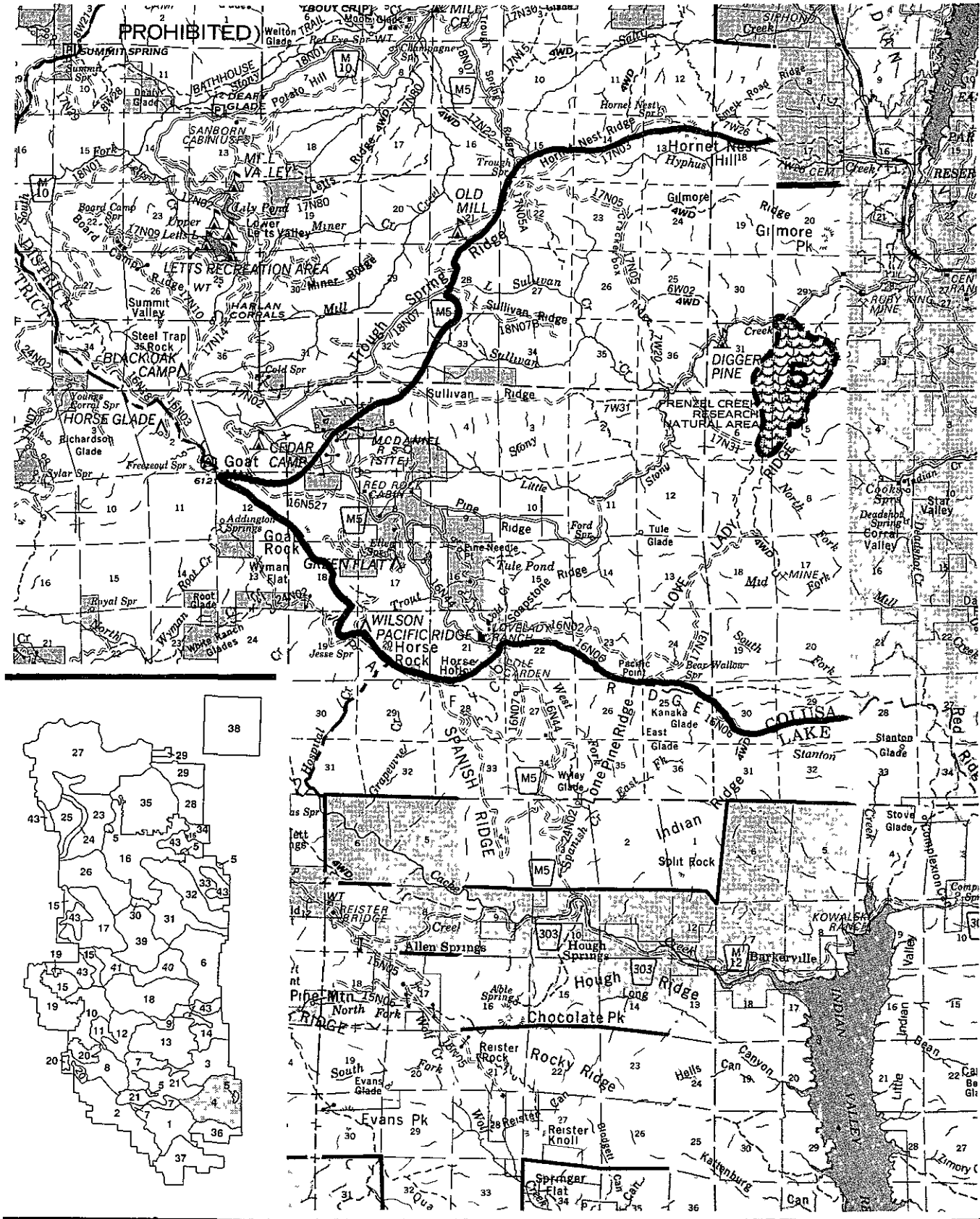
Diversity Seral Stage Goals*

<u>Vegetation Type</u>	<u>Minimum Acreage Goals</u>
Hardwood	28
Chaparral	584
Mixed Conifer	165

* Minimum acreage for each seral stage within type.

MANAGEMENT AREA #4

Sullivan



MANAGEMENT AREA #4

SULLIVAN

Total Acres 32,291
NF Acres 30,334

This area's southern boundary lies along the Colusa/Lake County line, with the northern boundary on Trough Springs and Hornet Nest Ridge. The area extends west from the Forest boundary to the ridge at Goat Rock. The area is located entirely within Colusa County.

Chaparral is the typical vegetation found at lower elevations with lesser amounts of oak woodland, glades, gray pine, and some ponderosa and knobcone pines on northern aspects. Mixed conifer is the predominant vegetative type at higher elevations. White, blue, live and black oaks occur in the area, and the distribution of these oak species depends on elevation. Elevations range from approximately 1,300 feet along the eastern boundary to over 6,100 feet near Goat Rock. Soil stability is moderate to poor. The area contains 1,472 acres of suitable timberland.

This management area contains potential foraging habitat for bald eagle, and the western portion is potentially suitable for wild turkey. The area also contains habitat for northern spotted owl, deer, quail, and non-game species such as raptors. Peregrine falcons currently use a reconstructed rock ledge near Goat Rock. Little Stony Creek contains a small population of resident rainbow trout in upstream areas. The stream also has a thriving assemblage of native warmwater fishes and is very important habitat for amphibians and reptiles.

The sensitive plants Antirrhinum subcordatum, Epilobium nivium, Fritillaria pluriflora, and Hesperolinon drymarioides occur within this area. Calyptridium quadripetalum is a special interest species which also occurs here. This area may contain potential habitat for Brodiaea coronaria ssp. rosea, Eriastrum brandegeae, and Silene campanulata ssp. campanulara.

Fire occurrence is low in this area. The current transportation system accesses about 80% of all forested lands, and timber management activities have focused on higher elevation areas to the west. The Pacific Ridge Administrative Site is located in the southern portion of this management area.

Digger Pine Campground is one of two campgrounds on the Stonyford Ranger District that serves as a primary staging area for the portion of the state-wide OHV Corridor that begins at Davis Flat and ends at Middle Creek Campground. The primary recreational activity in the area during the fall, winter, and spring period is OHV use. Special recreation events (enduros) are also a seasonal activity and an integral part of OHV management in this area. Access to stream fishing at the upper elevations is marginal, due to dense brush and narrow canyons. Several small dispersed recreation sites are distributed throughout the area and are usually filled to capacity during early deer hunting season.

The Little Stony grazing allotment is located in this area. Forage and water are both limiting factors for livestock and wildlife. Livestock trespass on private land is a continuing problem, and, in the past, has posed problems in some riparian areas along Little Stony Creek.

The Sullivan management area lies within the Upper Stony Creek Watershed Improvement Project (PL566) area. Water quality is important for downstream uses. The area is in an adjudicated watershed, however, current water rights are adequate for current and anticipated needs. Private lands with year-long occupancy are interspersed with National Forest lands throughout this area. This area contains private cabins, as well as summer homes under Forest Service permit.

MANAGEMENT AREA #4

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

<u>Management Prescription</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Wildlife Emphasis	4,093
Chaparral Management	9,062
Minimal Management	15,507
Late Successional Reserve *	200
Timber Modified	1,472

* Estimated Unmapped LSRs

Management Direction

Complete an inventory of the existing trail system within this area, and identify areas where corrective actions are required to protect soil and water resources. Rehabilitate, re-route, close, or obliterate non-designated OHV trails.

Evaluate the potential for development and management of OHV trails to emphasize use-flow toward management areas #1 and #36. Develop loop trails that are tied to the Corridor where there are opportunities, and direct development away from LSRs, private land, and the peregrine falcon nest site.

Place special emphasis on reducing conflicts between different recreation uses, and conflicts between OHV use and private landowners. This is especially important at developed recreation facilities.

Do not locate OHV trails through 100 acre unmapped LSRs surrounding spotted owl activity centers.

Schedule OHV events to avoid spring fawning period and early summer recovery and growth period of deer within the Goat Rock key summer range. Retain the OHV seasonal closure in the Goat Rock area for protection of the peregrine falcon nest site during breeding season.

Improve and increase the availability of forage and water for livestock and wildlife through prescribed burning, water developments, and forage seeding where appropriate. Continue efforts to minimize livestock drift onto private land. Emphasize protection and enhancement of the riparian resource along Little Stony Creek. Manage permitted livestock grazing to be compatible with this objective.

MANAGEMENT AREA #4

Key Wildlife Habitat

<u>Species</u>	<u>Description</u>
Bald Eagle	Potential foraging habitat
Northern Spotted Owl	Dispersal habitat
Goshawk	Dispersal habitat
Peregrine Falcon	Verified nest site
Deer	Portion of Goat Rock key summer range

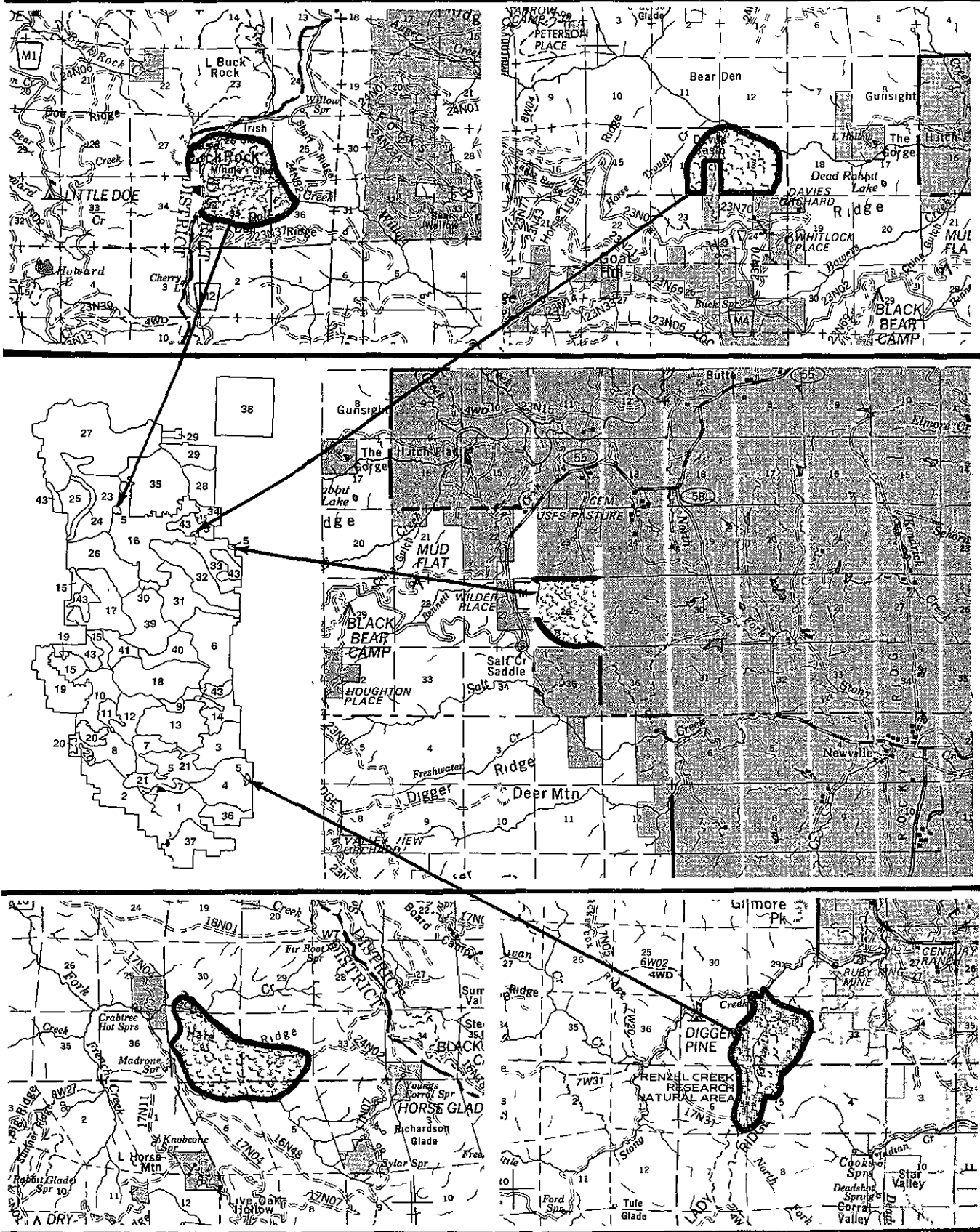
Diversity Seral Stage Goals*

<u>Vegetation Type</u>	<u>Minimum Acreage Goals</u>
Hardwood	68
Chaparral	725
Mixed Conifer	313

* Minimum acreage for each seral stage within type.

MANAGEMENT AREA #5

Research Natural Area



MANAGEMENT AREA #5

RESEARCH NATURAL AREAS

Total Acres 4,146
NF Acres 4,146

Research Natural Areas (RNAs) are areas managed to preserve representative examples of specific botanic, aquatic, and geological features, primarily for scientific and educational purposes. No roads are located within the RNAs. The Pacific Southwest Region has identified ecosystems within each physiographic province which are needed to complete a botanical target system of RNAs. The Mendocino National Forest is located in the North Coast Range physiographic province which has 13 botanical elements targeted. The Six Rivers National Forest is also located within this province.

Frenzel Creek RNA is the only established RNA on the Mendocino National Forest. It is located approximately six miles south of Stonyford in the Frenzel Creek drainage. It consists of approximately 935 acres and contains three botanical elements, Sargent cypress, MacNab cypress, and serpentine chaparral. This area also has good potential as a serpentine geologic type.

No federally listed threatened or endangered or Forest Service sensitive wildlife species occur in the Frenzel Creek area. The riparian vegetation along Frenzel Creek provides cover and forage for a variety of small mammals, reptiles, deer, and songbirds.

Frenzel Creek RNA contains several sensitive plant species, as well as several species of special interest. The listed species are: Astragalus clelandii, Hesperolinon drymaroides, and Eriogonum nervulosum. Special interest species include: Asclepias solanoana, Mimulus brachiatus, Mimulus glaucescens, Nemacladus montanus, Senecio clelandii, a subspecies of Streptanthus morrisonii, an apparently undescribed species of Allium, and an undescribed subspecies of the Castilleja miniata complex.

Four additional Research Natural Areas are recommended for establishment on the Mendocino National Forest. Their descriptions are as follows:

a. Hale Ridge (knobcone pine) - consists of 960 acres including dense stands of knobcone pine as well as several transitional zones to chamise chaparral, mixed hardwoods and chaparral, and mixed conifer types. The area occupies an entire watershed bounded by the Rice Fork of the Eel River and a fork of Salt Creek. It is dissected into numerous small fingers and subwatersheds, with all aspects represented. A portion of this area is within Late Successional Reserve and is also critical habitat for the northern spotted owl. A portion of this area was burned by wildfire in December, 1988. Because of the late season, the intensity of the fire varied greatly. Some areas did not burn, much of the area was lightly burned, and a few areas had intense ground fire with a few patches of crowning. No new tractor lines were constructed during firefighting operations within the area. However, an old tractor line in the western portion of the area is severely eroded and in need of treatment. Elevation ranges from 2,400 feet to 3,600 feet. This area contains no known sensitive plants.

b. Wilder Ridge (chamise chaparral) - includes 570 acres on the Eastern edge of the Forest. The prevailing eastern aspect is moderately steep with slopes of 30% to 50%, and is incised by several steep draws and intermittent streamcourses which result in very broken topography. Dense stands of chamise occur on approximately 340 acres. Elevations range from about 1,000 feet to just over 1,800 feet. The Wilder Ridge management area provides habitat for chaparral adapted species such as the California thrasher, but does not contain habitat for any federally listed threatened or endangered or Forest Service sensitive wildlife species. Eriastrum brandegeae, a sensitive plant, grows on this site. This site also contains suitable habitat for Antirrhinum subcordatum.

MANAGEMENT AREA #5

c. Devils Basin (black oak) - lies on the north slope of Log Springs Ridge above Thomes Creek. The heart of the basin is a large flat on the toe of an old land failure and is surrounded on three sides by moderately steep slopes. The area contains a large stand of black oak (420 acres) with adjacent stands of oak-savannah, mixed hardwood, conifer-hardwood, and mixed shrub types for a total of 671 acres. The Devils Basin area contains habitat for bear, deer and turkey. It is located within a Late Successional Reserve, and also provides critical habitat for the northern spotted owl. Elevations range from about 1,500 feet to 3,500 feet. This area contains no known sensitive plants.

d Doll Basin (mixed conifer) - Vegetation ranges from Douglas-fir/ponderosa pine at the lower elevations to white fir/Douglas-fir at the higher elevations. Sugar pine, incense cedar, and black oak are secondary species found through much of the area. This extremely rugged area, totaling about 995 acres, lies between Doll Ridge and Short Ridge below Forest Service road 24N02. Five distinct, steep-walled drainages dissect the terrain. The Doll Basin area is located within a Late Successional Reserve, and it contains critical habitat for the northern spotted owl. The elevation range is 4,200-6,700 feet. This area contains no known sensitive plants.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

<u>Management Prescription</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Research Natural Areas	4,146

Management Direction

Management Direction for this management area is set forth in the Research Natural Area Management Prescription, described earlier in this chapter. This management area corresponds exactly to the area where that prescription applies. Further direction applicable to this management area can be found in the Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines.

Control erosion and restore soil stability along the old tractor line at the western edge of the proposed Hale Ridge RNA.

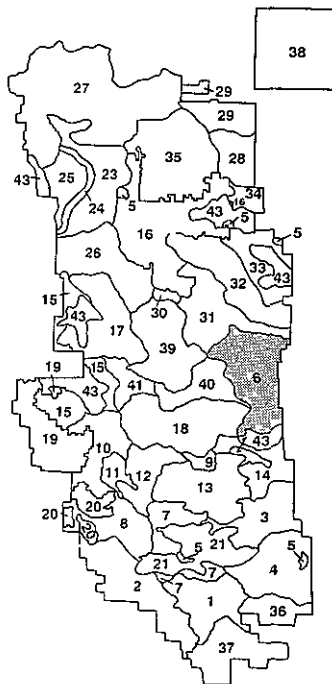
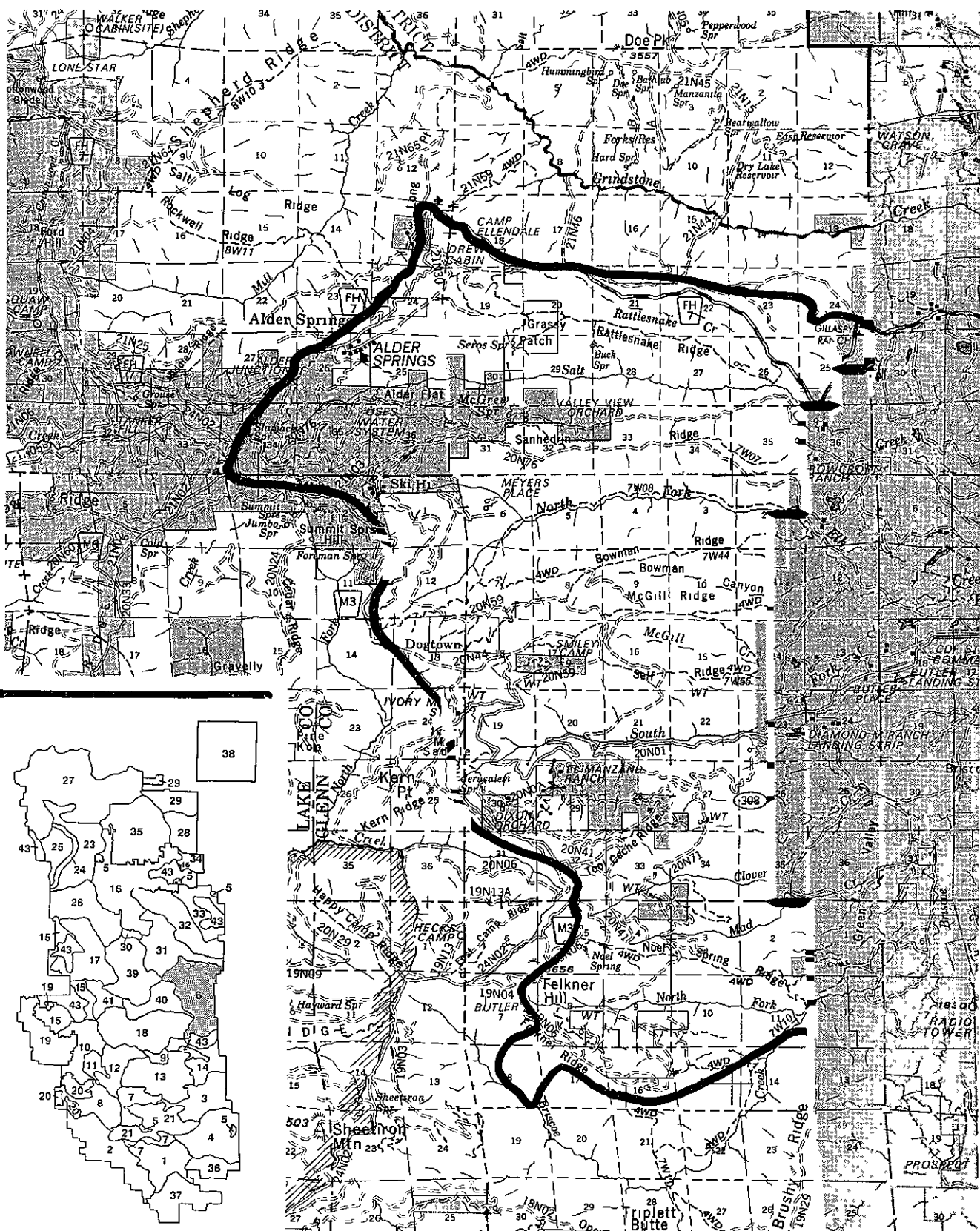
MANAGEMENT AREA #5

Key Wildlife Habitat

	<u>Species</u>	<u>Description</u>
Hale Ridge	Northern Spotted Owl	Entirely within LSR RC313
		Dispersal habitat
	Goshawk	Critical habitat
	Deer	Dispersal habitat
Devil's Basin		Hale Ridge key winter range (entire area)
	Northern Spotted Owl	Portion of LSR RC309
		Dispersal habitat
		Critical habitat
Doll Basin	Goshawk	Dispersal habitat
	Marten/Fisher	Dispersal habitat
	Deer	Portion of Thomes Creek key winter range
Doll Basin	Northern Spotted Owl	Late Successional Reserve
		Critical habitat
	Goshawk	Nesting habitat
	Marten/Fisher	Denning habitat
Frenzel Creek		Portion of Wells Cabin/Plaskett key summer range
Wilder Ridge	None	

MANAGEMENT AREA #6

Alder



MANAGEMENT AREA #6

ALDER

Total Acres 40,032
NF Acres 33,265

This management area is bordered on the north by Forest Highway 7 and on the south by Forest Road 20N01. The western boundary is located along the divide between the Eel River drainage and the Sacramento Valley.

Vegetation is diverse throughout the area. Extensive brush fields are intermixed with conifers at the upper elevations. Soils are low in productivity and have a moderate to high erosion potential. At low elevations on Rattlesnake Ridge, large grassy openings are surrounded by blue and white oaks. Black oak and mixed conifer border these grasslands at higher elevations. The area contains 3,112 acres of suitable timberland.

This area provides habitat for wild turkey, California quail, deer, and California thrasher. Rattlesnake Ridge is within key deer winter range. The grass/oak vegetation mosaics are potential areas for wild turkey transplants. This management area contains habitat for the northern spotted owl and goshawk.

This area contains the sensitive plant species Antirrhinum subcordatum and Hesperolinon tehamense. A sighting of Asclepias solanoana, a special interest species, has been recorded in the area. Two rust-resistant sugar pines have been identified in this area.

The lower elevation areas extending from the floor of the Sacramento Valley to the timberline pose high fire hazards. These areas contain continuous fuel beds of chaparral on steep slopes, where there is a potential for large fires. Areas at higher elevations pose moderate fire hazards. Most of the timbered areas have a light to moderate fuel loading of logging slash.

Limited OHV use occurs in this area. Few OHV conflicts arise because use is light and other uses are well-dispersed. Deer hunting during the late season is a popular recreation use of the area. Numerous dispersed camping sites exist.

Alder Springs Administrative Site lies within this management area. A portion of this site is occupied by a minimum security Conservation Camp operated under special use permit to the California Department of Corrections and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

About 70% of all forested lands are accessed by the current transportation system. This area lies within the Upper Stony Creek Watershed Improvement Project (PL566). Water from the area is primarily used for irrigation.

MANAGEMENT AREA #6
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

<u>Management Prescription</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Wildlife Emphasis	4,497
Chaparral Management	8,160
Minimal Management	17,296
Late Successional Reserve *	200
Timber Modified	3,112

* Estimated Unmapped LSRs

Management Direction

Avoid activities which would concentrate recreation use adjacent to Alder Springs Conservation Camp.

Emphasize completion of the watershed improvement projects in the Upper Stony Creek watershed.

Exclude OHV use within Grassy Patch Meadow.

Analyze the portion of the management area south of Sanhedrin Ridge for potential water developments for big game, and manage vegetation to improve forage for deer within key deer range.

Analyze and pursue upgrading Forest Highway 7 to a surfaced, two lane standard. Evaluate the suitability of this route for inclusion in the Scenic Byway System.

Continue treating fuels to reduce fire hazards.

Protect and utilize existing rust-resistant sugar pines to produce seed for rust-resistant seedlings.

MANAGEMENT AREA #6

Key Wildlife Habitat

<u>Species</u>	<u>Description</u>
Northern Spotted Owl	Dispersal habitat
Goshawk	Dispersal habitat
Deer	Portions of Cedar Ridge and Grindstone key summer ranges Entire Rattlesnake Ridge key winter range

Diversity Seral Stage Goals*

<u>Vegetation Type</u>	<u>Minimum Acreage Goals</u>
Hardwood	245
Chaparral	653
Mixed Conifer	675

* Minimum acreage for each seral stage within type.